

THE CAIRO BULLETIN

Established 1895.
Published Daily except Sunday by the Bulletin
Company at 702 Ohio Street. Phone 55.

Subscription Rates by Mail.
Invariably Cash in Advance.
One Year, Daily and Sunday, \$2.00
Six Months, \$1.25
Three Months, \$0.75

Subscription Rates by Carrier.
Carried in Cairo, \$1.00 a month
Carried outside of Cairo, \$1.25 a month

Notice to Subscribers.
Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting
this office any lack of prompt delivery on
the part of carriers.

Entered at the Cairo Postoffice as second
class mail matter.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

Average number of complete and
perfect copies of The Cairo Bulletin
during the year 1909.....2215

Bulletin printed daily and Sunday
during the month of July,
1910.....2208

July Circulation.

1	2136	16	2118
2	2156	17	2200
3	2196	18	2135
4	2152	19	2110
5	2130	20	2120
6	2130	21	2121
7	2134	22	2110
8	2131	23	2112
9	2130	24	2066
10	2118	25	2063
11	2127	26	2064
12	2123	27	2075
13	2132	28	2063
14	2132	29	2060
15	2132	30	2056
		31	2056

The above is a correct statement of
the circulation of The Cairo Bulletin
for the year 1909 and for the month
of July, 1910.

CLYDE SULLIVAN,
Business Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 4th day of August, 1910.

LEO J. KLEB,
Notary Public.

The Bulletin is on sale at the fol-
lowing places:

Coleman's, 702 Commercial Avenue
Halliday House News Stand.
Blue Front Restaurant.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

That Mayor Parsons made no mis-
take in placing Alderman Walsh at
the head of the city's Board of Health
has been demonstrated. As a physi-
cian the alderman knows what ought
to be done to promote the city's
health and as an alderman he has
shown a proper sense of responsibil-
ity to have things done that ought to
be done. His ordinance requiring that
all houses shall be connected with
sewers and water mains where there
are available, though meeting with op-
position from property owners, is
manifestly the right thing. It ought
to be passed and enforced wherever
practicable. A like ordinance, it
seems, has just been passed by the
Murphysboro City Council and the in-
dependent comments on the action are
as follows:

"Although the idea may not be popu-
lar in a quarters at the first glance,
the city council did one of the best
things in the history of Murphysboro
when at its August meeting Monday
night it adopted an ordinance provid-
ing that every person in a certain
district must do away with the old
fool smelling closets and cesspools,
and connect with a sewer, where said
person's property is within 100 feet
of a public sewer. The territory in
which the new ordinance makes such
action imperative is bounded by the
south line of Hanson street as far
as the west line of Seventh street;
the north line of Rover street and the
west line of Seventh street and the
east line of Fourteenth street.

"This is an ordinance submitted a
month ago by the city board of
health, and which was defeated at
that time. The ordinance was adopt-
ed Monday night without a dissent-
ing vote."

The alderman has another proposi-
tion of equal merit. It is that there
shall be systematic inspection of
meats, vegetables, and milk in the
city. He says a casual inspection
made by himself has satisfied him of
the urgent need of action in this di-
rection, and he will work for the ap-
pointment of an inspector. There are
ordinances on the books requiring
that the chief and his officers shall
make daily visits to all places where
meats are sold, and if any of them
is found in an unsanitary state, the
city attorney shall be notified by the
officers. Penalties are imposed upon
failure to put said places in good or-
der and upon the sale of all unwhol-
some meats and vegetables. Little at-
tention has been paid to these ordi-
nances and while there has been but
one death traceable directly to the
sale of putrid meat, there have been
other cases, no telling how many,
where sickness resulted from failure
to enforce these ordinances.

Now that we have a large police
force, larger than ought to be neces-
sary in a city of this size, with prop-
er regulations as to its conduct, some
attention may be expected from the
police department to matters in which
the health of the community is seri-
ously concerned; and in filling the
one vacancy remains on the force the
mayor would do well to select
some person who is qualified particu-
larly to be an inspector under the di-
rection of the chairman of the Board
of Health.

"INK IN THE BOTTLES."

Collier's of this week discourses

somewhat pessimistically upon the
mental calibre of legislators of the
day, under the caption "Oratory in
1910." It says:

Lord Chesterfield, writing nearly
two hundred years ago, was deliv-
ered of an estimate of the men at
that time in public life:

"When first I came into the House
of Commons, I respected that assem-
bly as a venerable one, and felt a
certain awe upon me; but upon bet-
ter acquaintance that awe soon van-
ished; and I discovered that of the
500 not above 30 could understand
reason * * * that those 30 only
required plain common sense, dressed
up in good language; and that all the
rest only required flowing and har-
monious periods, whether they con-
veyed any meaning or not."

What are the proportions in the
House of Commons under His Ma-
jesty George the Fifth, and what at
present in Uncle Samuel's House of
Representatives? It would be amus-
ing to have the opinion of some of
our domestic speakers expressed with
the candor which Chesterfield used.

That incisive critic probably would
prefer the debating style of our day,
whether in England or the United
States. His view of the ornamental
corresponded with these directions:

"Satiated with the pompous follies
of this life, of which I have had an
uncommon share, I would have no
posthumous one displayed at my
funeral."

For his taste, the oratory of the
great Lord Chatham was too fluid. In
England, and more recently in the
United States, there has been a rapid
drift away from reliance on "flowing
and harmonious periods" and toward
that more exact and cooler reasoning,
the absence of which caused the wall
we have quoted from Lord Chester-
field.

The foregoing recalls a similar in-
cident, often told with much satis-
faction by John H. Oberly, founder of
The Bulletin. He was elected a mem-
ber of the Illinois general assembly
in the seventies and it seems that his
feelings were about the same as
those of Lord Chesterfield, on the
morning he first took his seat in the
lower house. Although a man of
more than ordinary ability, of fine
presence, at ease before an audience
and an orator of much power, he felt
nervous when the "big men" began
to gather in the hall, wondering how
he would ever be able to impress
these men that he was really one of
them. The house was called to order
by a rap of the speaker's gavel; the
roll was called, and before the
speaker could announce the order of
business Oberly heard a shrill voice
from the opposite side of the cham-
ber, saying:

"Mr. Speaker, there are no ink in
the bottles!"

And before the presiding officer
could reply, another voice equally
sharp responded:

"Mr. Speaker, there are ink in the
bottles; but it is froze."

Mr. Oberly said his fear and trem-
bling ceased at once, and he felt sure
he would be able to hold his own
with that crowd.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

While Cairo, as many other cities,
is wedded to brick pavements (to
some extent in spite of protests from
those immediately affected) we prob-
ably will not refuse to admit that
there may be strong points of virtue
in other pavements, and the follow-
ing from yesterday's Record-Herald
of Chicago seems to show that such
an admission would not be wholly out
of line with similar admissions else-
where:

"Score several times for the wood-
en block pavements. Thanks to the
energy with which the work of lay-
ing them was pursued, we had a fine
example on exhibit with the opening
of the convalescent of Knights Templar,
and it is certain now that there will
be a pressing demand for more.

"These pavements, it should be
understood, bear little resemblance to
the old wooden pavements which
made such a sorry record in this city.
They are laid on a solid foundation,
are soaked in a preservative and so
are durable. The rapidity with
which the block surface is put down
is of itself an indication that repairs
can be made with little trouble when
they are called for.

"The pavement will last, and while
it lasts it will be smooth, easy to
keep clean, and noiseless. And be-
cause it is noiseless it is a real boon
to the business district. If it were
extended, as it should be, to all the
down town streets it would practi-
cally eliminate the noise nuisance ex-
cept in the immediate vicinity of the
Union loop, and that means much,
not only for the comfort of those
and of citizens but for their health.

The rattle on the stone pavements is
enough to wreck the nerves of many
employees in stores and offices who
must submit to it or live in unventi-
lated rooms.

"It is to be hoped that we shall
not have a relapse after the recent
burst of speed, but that property
owners will realize the great benefits
to be derived from the improvement
and vie with one another in pushing
on a wooden pavement campaign."

Warranted Heart Whole.

"Break an hour's promise in love!
He that will divide a minute into a
thousand parts and break but a part
of a thousandth part of a minute in
the affairs of love, it may be said of
him that Cupid hath clapped him on
the shoulder, but I'll warrant him
heart whole."—Rosalind.

GREAT MEETING OF BOOSTERS
VOTES TO RAISE \$5,000 FUND

Presidents of Three Banks Named as Committee
--Strong Talks by Leading Men For Cairo's
Industrial Advancement

There was a rousing big meeting
last night at the Cairo Commercial
club rooms, in response to the call
issued by the board of directors of
the club, to discuss ways and means
to raise \$5,000 to be used in promot-
ing Cairo's industrial interests. It
was the largest meeting held in many
weeks and strongly representative of
Cairo's business interests.

President W. B. Huette called the
meeting to order shortly after 8
o'clock, stating the purpose as pre-
sented in the resolution which has
been published. He spoke strongly
in favor of action. The city's advan-
tages were known to all present and
it was necessary to bring them to the
attention of the world. The purpose
was to raise \$5,000 for use in secur-
ing industries for Cairo by presenting
the cities advantages effectively be-
fore the industrial world.

Secretary Carey read letters from
a shoe manufacturer, a wood pulp
manufacturer, a cordage firm and sev-
eral others, all asking about Cairo as
a place for establishing factories.

M. S. Carter, of the Vehicle Supply
Co., spoke strongly in favor of a fur-
niture factory, for which he said
Cairo offered special advantages just
now in the wood working industry, as
the supply of small timber used in
such a plant was plentiful and easy
of access. Cairo needs skilled work-
men; she had enough common labor;
and he would encourage the establish-
ment of industries that would bring
such labor to the city.

H. E. Halliday expressed the belief
that there was but one way to "boost
the city effectively and that was "get
together." There was too much
rivalry between citizens, too much
"clique" and jealousy. Much money
had been spent at various times; but
there had been no steady consistent
effort toward one end; and what work
had been attempted had been defeat-
ed by opposing interests. The first
thing needed was that every citizen
should be a Calorite, and there should
be a united effort to build up the city
industrially. There were many ways
of advertising the city and we might
be guided in deciding upon the method
to be adopted by what had proven
effective in other cities.

E. A. Smith favored the proposi-
tion to raise the fund proposed. It
would not go a long way as a bonus
for any manufacturing concerns, but
would go far in the way of trying to
secure them. The decline of the
wood-working industry was account-
able in large measure for vacant
houses in Cairo, and if one iron fac-
tory were secured to take the place
of some of the wood working estab-
lishments the \$5,000 would be well
spent.

Mayor Parsons said he had been
sick at home for some days and had
not kept in touch with the movement.
He had been concerned in improving
the city in another direction and felt
that there was something to show any
one who might consider locating here.
Many good buildings had been put up
in the last several years and this ac-
tion promised to continue. He was
in hearty sympathy with the move-
ment to raise a fund as proposed and
would be glad to co-operate in any
way he could.

Geo. T. Carnes believed one of the
great needs of Calorites was more
civic pride. He had lately visited a
number of cities and could not help
noting how neat and clean they looked
in comparison with Cairo as a whole.
He believed to make a city attractive
was one of the strong elements in
drawing people to it. But he strongly
favored the proposition to raise the
\$5,000 for advertising purposes. Cairo
had spent much money in past years
to bring people here. On one occa-
sion eight or ten thousand dollars was
spent on one street fair. There was
no reason why the \$5,000 should not
be raised with ease. He was willing
to do his share toward that end.

Mr. Huette called on Chas. Feuch-
ter to express his opinion, saying Mr.

Feuchter was known as one who
usually got what he went after and
should be able to offer some good
suggestions.

Mr. Feuchter said his mind had
been occupied with some very serious
matters for some months past and he
had not given much thought to affairs
pertaining to the city. He would say,
however, that he believed the people
of Cairo were too "tight." In years
past it had been easy enough to raise
money to bring people to the city in
various ways; there was no reason
why it could not be done now. The
\$5,000 proposed to be raised now
would be money well spent. The thing
to do was to wake up and open up;
go down into our pockets and pro-
duce the money. In western towns
through some of which he had re-
cently passed—towns no bigger than
Cairo—it was considered nothing at
all to raise \$100,000 to secure a
factory. People of Cairo should get
together.

Samuel White favored the proposi-
tion and said he would do his part
toward raising the fund. Industries
that would employ skilled labor was
Cairo's great need. There was no
good in standing still and doing noth-
ing.

J. B. Magee expressed the belief
that one of the urgent needs of the
city was the consolidation of the sev-
eral commercial bodies which would
give the city one organization of sev-
eral hundred members, who, at \$1
each per month would produce an ef-
fective working fund. At present
the membership divided as it was,
many paid more than this, be-
longing to all the organizations; but
the money was scattered and wasted.
This would in his opinion be one of
the most effective movements toward
"getting together."

H. S. Antrim, as president of the
Board of Trade, felt sure the Board
would do its part toward boosting
Cairo along the lines suggested. He
was heartily in favor of the move-
ment. The business interests of the
city needed to wake up; the city had
been falling behind; a man should be
employed to go after manufacturers
who contemplated moving their
plants or establishing new ones, and
present Cairo's advantages. It should
not be difficult to raise five or even
ten thousand dollars for that purpose.

C. S. Carey, secretary of the Com-
mercial Club, said as a rule people
did not get anything if they did not
ask for it. Cairo did a big business;
its monthly tonnage was enormous,
greater than that of any city of its
size in the country, which was proof
of its favorable location as a shipping
point. We all knew Cairo's advan-
tages but we had failed in efforts to
make the other fellow know them,
and we failed even to make the best
of those advantages ourselves.

Speaking of advertising the city he
said there were many different ways
of doing this. Some years ago the
Cairo Trust Property Co. had a large
sign erected near Cairo Junction stat-
ing that 7,000 acres of good land was
for sale in the Cairo Drainage Dis-
trict. The sign was seen by thou-
sands of people who came and went
on the trains and had doubtless had its
effect in attracting the many indus-
trial plants there. A sign 200 feet
long set up there now, bearing infor-
mation regarding Cairo would be of
much value. The street car company
complained of a lack of business.
Why did it not establish an amuse-
ment park that would draw people
during the summer months, as street
railway companies did elsewhere?

Now people had only the picture
shows to go to for amusement and
these were crowded every night. The
steamer Blacker Lee came into port
the other day with 100 excursionists
aboard. News that they were coming
had been received in advance. When
they came they left the boat, came up
the levee to Ohio street; but there
was no one to meet them and tell
them where to go, and after wander-
ing about a little while in the un-
paved part of the city, they went
back to the boat, with an unfavorable
impression of the city. There was no
sign telling them that in a block's
walk they would find a street car that
would give them a five mile ride for
five cents; no one to hand them any
literature telling them of Cairo and
its attractive features. If the people
of some of the western towns of
which we had heard, had been told
that 100 strangers were to be in their
city there would have been a delega-
tion of citizens to meet them and to
show them about the city; and they
would have been loaded down with
leaflets and cards showing what the
city was and had to offer. Even in
Chicago and St. Louis visitors were
given attention by the business men.
One could not be in these cities two
hours but some evidence of the busi-
ness energy and enterprise of the
business men. Cards and circulars
were left in the hotel mail boxes in-
viting visitors to make their head-
quarters at various business houses
while in the city. How Cairo busi-
ness men ever thought of call-

OLD SOLDIER CURED
OF DRINK HABIT
IN THREE DAYS

Remarkable Drama From Real Life at Neal
Institute Where Happiness Knocked
Out Sorrow.

After the Neal Institute opened at 316 Ninth street, Murphysboro, Ill.,
the earliest guest was an old soldier, a fine old gray haired gentleman,
with a noble heart, who had been prosperous but lost the greater part of
his possessions through the drink habit. This is a story of real heart
interest with a Murphysboro coloring.

There was pathos in the coming. Three days later joy marked the de-
parture. He left this homelike institution with nerves restored. His ap-
petite had been replaced by an aversion for liquor quite as strong as the
old desire.

This good old soldier tells his own story:

W. L. Phillips,
Manager Neal Institute.

316 Ninth St. Murphysboro, Ill.

I desire to thank your good wife
and family for the kindness shown
me while at your institute. My years
number nearly three score and ten,
and I have been drinking whiskey for
fifty years, sometimes would drink
pure alcohol, a pint at a time. Have
consumed enough "booze" to float the
old ship "Guiding Star" on the Gulf
of Mexico. Am glad to say to the
world that I am once more free from
the curse that took all my manhood
out of me. I have no desire for a
drink of any kind, I am not ashamed
that I have taken the Neal Three
Day Cure. The only thing I ever did
in my life that I was ashamed of is
to get drunk, and what I have done
while under the influence of liquor.
I hope this letter may be the means
of leading some poor unfortunate be-
ing to the cure; will be glad to give
any information or answer any in-
quiry. Again thanking the manage-
ment, physicians and all good people
connected with this grand institu-
tion.

Respectfully,

W. SCOTT DOUGLAS,

313 3rd St. Murphysboro, Ill.

Write or Wire the Neal Institute, 316 9th Street, Murphysboro,
Ill., for particulars and booklet

ing at the hotels to see who was
there from surrounding towns, and
showing the visitors courtesies. Mr.
Carey showed a copy of the Saturday
Evening Post carrying a page adver-
tisement setting forth the advan-
tages of El Reno, for which the people
of that city had paid \$4,000; and yet
what had El Reno to offer in com-
parison with Cairo? East St. Louis
had lured a man showing its ad-
vantages and its lower railroad rates in com-
parison with Chicago. A similar map
of Cairo would show rate advantages
here, over those of East St. Louis,
as great as were those of the latter
city over Chicago. Such a map of
Cairo used by all merchants in their
correspondence would be of value.
There were many ways of advertising
and the object of the \$5,000 fund was
not to travel over the country hunt-
ing up manufacturers who wished to
move; but to develop inquiries and
then go after the inquiries effectively.

One of Sears-Roberts announce-
ments was "give up the name of a
possible buyer and we'll do the rest";
and that's how they had built up their
enormous business.

Max Kaufman strongly favored ad-
vertising the city and raising the
necessary fund to do it effectively.

H. E. Halliday suggested that a
committee consisting of the presi-
dents of the three banks of the city,
be appointed, to map out a plan for
raising the proposed fund for secur-
ing factories. H. S. Antrim em-
bodied the suggestion in a motion
which was seconded by Mr. Kaufman,
and it was unanimously carried.

ANXIETY FELT
OVER GAYNOR

(Concluded from First Page.)

Whether the other shadow indicated
in the first picture is a splinter of
bone, none of the physicians would
say.

Although rumors were afloat that
his physicians were in the midst of
a disagreement, Robert Adamson, his
secretary, denied this.

The patient's irritability this after-
noon and the barring from the sick
room of all save Mrs. Gaynor and the
attending physicians, first gave rise
to the disagreeing rumors.

Assassin's Defense Insanity.
Gallagher, the would-be assassin, is
beginning to lay the ground work for
his defense. It will be insanity.

While New York will have no di-
rect hand in the trial, whether it be
for assault with intent to kill or for
murder, every effort will be made to
provide assistance for the prosecution.

It tied merely on an assault charge
the New Jersey lawyers hold that
Gallagher is likely to get a sentence
tantamount to life imprisonment. It
is pointed out that if sentenced for
only twelve years he is liable to \$5,
000 fine which can be remitted only by
the state board of pardons. As he is

The Murphysboro branch of this
institute is one of the 50 such insti-
tutions to be found all over the United
States. It is a quiet homelike
place. The rooms are large and airy
surrounded with all the comforts and
privacy possible either in home, hotel
or club. No better environment
could be secured.

The directors of the Neal Institute
guaranteed a satisfactory cure or re-
fund the money and always say:
"Satisfy us of your ability to pay,
then pay us when you, your physician
and your friends are satisfied."

The Neal Three Day Treatment is
indefinite in its results, and has
won deserved national recognition.
It is entirely different from any
other. No hypodermic injections.
The medicine perfectly harmless, is
taken internally during the daytime
only and under the direction of regu-
lar and thoroughly competent physi-
cians and is guaranteed to free the
patient for all time from craving
desire for drink. A bond and contract
is given each patient to effect a
cure in three days or refund the
money.

Photographs on Guard.
It is not irreparable that in war
times some form of photography will
be used to detect the oncoming war
ships of a flying battleship, just as
photos are made of dark and bright
stars that cannot be detected by the
eye and the most powerful telescope.
Sentinels would look every few sec-
onds at the photographic plates in-
stead of at the sky.

Has Her Trained.
There are wives, said Easyman,
who won't do what their husbands tell
them to do—just won't—that's all
there is to it. Mr. wife, however, is
better trained. She always carefully
explains to me just why she won't.

Great Range of Vision.
The Peruvian Indians are credited
with having the greatest range of
vision of all races, cases having been
recorded of their distinguishing hu-
man being 18 miles away.

ORDINANCE NO. 233.

An Ordinance amending Section One
of Ordinance No. 215, Approved
March 25, 1910, relating to Fire
Stations No. 1 and No. 2, where
they are located and how com-
posed.

Be it ordained by the City Coun-
cil of the City of Cairo, Illinois:
Section 1. That Section One of
Ordinance No. 215, Approved March
25, 1910, relating to Fire Stations
No. 1 and No. 2, where they are lo-
cated and how composed, be amend-
ed so as to read as follows: "Sec-
tion 1. For the use of the paid fire
department of the city there are
hereby established two fire stations
at the following locations, to-wit:
One at the building situated on lot
numbered twenty-two (22) in block
numbered twenty-five (25), in the
City of Cairo, and be known as Cairo
Fire Station No. 1, and shall be com-
posed of the following: 1 fire wagon,
1 hook and ladder and four horses
and that the number of men employ-
ed be five men and a captain. The
second station shall be located at the
building situated on lot numbered six
(6) in block numbered seventeen
(17), in the first addition in the City
of Cairo, and be known as Cairo Fire
Station No. 2 and shall be composed
of the following: 1 Fire wagon and
one patrol wagon, three horses, and
the number of men employed be five
firemen and a captain."

Section 2. This Ordinance shall
take effect and be in force from and
after its passage, approval and pub-
lication.

Passed by the City Council August
5, A. D. 1910.

Approved by the mayor, August 10,
1910. GEORGE PARSONS, Mayor.

Attest:—ROBT. A. HATCHER,
City Clerk.

Published in The Cairo Bulletin
August 12, 1910.

Weather Notes.
"Does the wind blow this way all
the time?" asked a stranger in
Wichita the other day, as he jammed
his hat over his ears and hung onto
the rest of his clothes to keep them
from being blown off.
"Oh, no," replied a native, "it blows
he other way a good deal of the time."
Forsing a Handicap.
Diogenes returned from his search
for an honest man. "Gee, it's a
chance?" they inquired.
"Matter of necessity," re-
plied Diogenes. "Some one
tern."—Lippincott's.

It is the great
trading nation, that
in it so dull and in
be placed in statu
may give them an opportunity of mak-
ing their fortunes.—Addison.

The Difference.
Forgiveness doesn't rush around and
show the same disposition to violate
the speed ordinance which character-
izes revenge.—Atchison Globe.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois.
Population 18,147.
Mayor GEORGE PARSONS.
Clerk, R. A. HATCHER.
Treasurer, FRANK B. ARM
STRONG.
City Attorney, HUNTER BIRD.
Comptroller, ERNEST NORMAN.
Magistrate, ANDREW WHITCAMP.
Chief of Police, J. G. COWELL.

Alexander County, Population 27,461.
County Judge, W. S. DEWEY.
County Clerk, JESSE E. MILLER.
Circuit Clerk, ALFRED BROWN.
Sheriff, FRED D. NELLIS.
States Attorney, ALEX. M. WILSON.
County Superintendent of Schools,
PROF. S. E. GOTT.
Assessor and Treasurer, W. D. LIP-
PITT.
Coroner, DR. JAS. NYMANUS.

Board of County Commissioners.
J. J. JENNELLER, Chairman.
C. V. NEFF.
DR. EDWIN GAUER.